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(71) Applicant: EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
Rochester, New York 14650 (US)

(72) Inventors:
- Hawkins, Gilbert Allen,
c/o Eastman Kodak Company
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)
- Delametter, Christopher N.,
c/o Eastman Kodak Comp
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)
- Jeanmaire, David N.,
c/o Eastman Kodak Company
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)
- Chwalek, James Michael,
c/o Eastman Kodak Company
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)

(74) Representative: Weber, Etienne Nicolas et al
Kodak Industrie,
Département Brevets,
CRT,
Zone Industrielle
71102 Chalon sur Saône Cedex (FR)

(54) Inkjet drop selection in a non-uniform airstream

(57) An apparatus for controlling errant ink drops in an inkjet printer having a plurality of nozzles (10) for ejecting ink drops along a droplet trajectory and printing the ejected ink drops onto a receiver (25), including: at least one airflow channel (36) arranged to provide a non-uniform airflow pattern (35) located along a portion of the droplet trajectory, wherein the apparatus is in close proximity to the plurality of nozzles and prior to the receiver, such that the non-uniform airflow pattern provides compensation for errors in the printing of the ejected ink drops on the receiver; and means for moving air in the airflow channel.

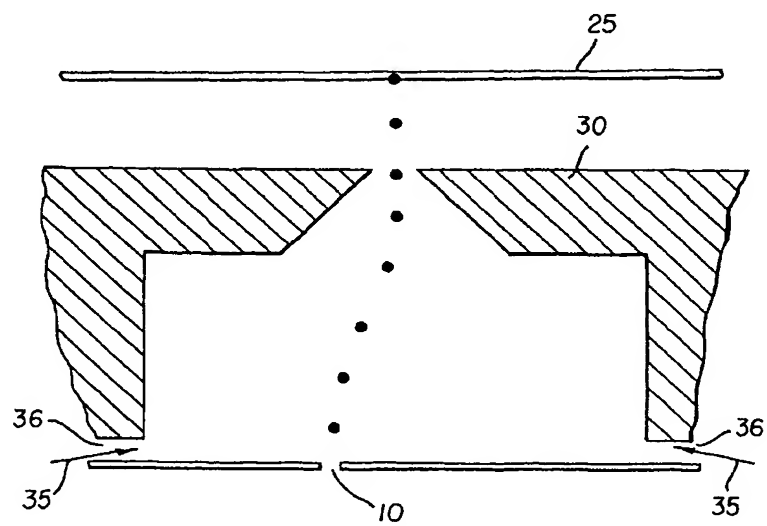


FIG. 8a

Printed by Jouve, 75001 PARIS (FR)

Description

[0001] This invention relates to the field of inkjet printing, more particularly to the correction of image artifacts produced by errors in the placement of ink drops printed on a receiver and to methods of guiding ink drops to receivers to produce prints of high image quality.

[0002] As is well known in the art of inkjet printing, the quality of printed images suffers from the misplacement of a portion of the printed ink drops from their desired print location. Such a misplacement of ink drops may repeatedly occur for all drops ejected by a particular nozzle, because the drops are ejected at an angle different from the desired angle of ejection (i.e., misdirection), for example, as a result of a fabrication defect in the respective nozzle. Alternatively, misdirection may randomly occur from time to time for drops ejected from one or more nozzles, due to physical changes in the nozzle or the environment of the nozzles; for example, changes caused by prolonged heating of a particular nozzle from extended use of that nozzle, or from passage of certain pariticulates through the nozzle. Also, difficult-to-control interactions between the ink, impurities in the ink, and the nozzle surfaces constitute a random variation that is well known in the art. The forces of nozzle surface tension can cause random misdirection of ejected drops. Random variations in the angle of drop ejection may also occur due to uncontrolled air currents in the vicinity of the nozzles.

[0003] Repetitive or consistent variations in the angle of drop ejection of a particular nozzle may be controlled by measuring the degree of variation and correcting for it, using one or more means of correction for drop placement, as disclosed, for example, in co-pending European Patent Application Number 01201903.0, filed May 21, 2001, by Hawkins et al., and entitled, "Permanent Alteration Of A Printhead For Correction Of Mis-Direction Of Emitted Ink Drops," which discloses methods for permanently altering the geometry of nozzles, and references therein. However, random variations are more difficult to control, because the angle of drop ejection changes over the life of the printhead and the aforementioned correction means cannot be applied. Such print compensation, while possible, requires a costly measurement apparatus to determine whether all ink drops pass through all predetermined orifices and at least some drops are not printed in their desired print locations, since misdirected drops should be observed in order to have their direction of ejection corrected.

[0004] Another strategy for correcting slowly changing variations in the direction of drop ejection is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,238,804, by Warren, Dec. 9, 1980, assigned to Xerox Corporation, and U.S. Patent No. 3,877,036, by Loeffler et al., April 8, 1975, assigned to IBM, which teach measuring the position of ejected ink drops and compensating for variations from the ideal direction by electrostatic means. While such electrostatic deflection can be used to direct ink in a desired direction, as is well known in the art, electrostatic deflection in these cases adds mechanical complexity. Also, correction techniques of this type are largely ineffective in cases where large variations in the direction of ejected ink drops occur.

[0005] U.S. Patent No. 5,592,202, by Erickson, January 7, 1997, assigned to Laser Master Corporation, teaches an electronic means to correct inaccuracies in ink drop placement by advancing or retarding the time of a drop-on-demand actuation pulse. However, this method does not correct variations in both of the directions of ink drop ejection in a plane perpendicular to the direction of drop ejection, as it is more suited to adjusting ink drop placement only in the scan direction of the printhead. Moreover, not all printhead circuits can be easily adapted to control the firing times of individual ink drops, since the firing pulses may be derived from a common clock. Also, at least some drops are printed in locations other than their desired print locations, since drop misplacement should be observed in order to be corrected.

[0006] U.S. Patent No. 5,250,962, by Fisher et al., October 5, 1993, assigned to Xerox Corporation, teaches the removal of entrained air in one or more nozzles to correct for drop misdirection without the necessity of measuring the degree of misdirection. However, although entrained air is known in the art to cause variations in the direction of ink drop ejection, it is only one of many mechanisms causing variations.

[0007] U.S. Patent No. 4,914,522, by Duffield, et a., April 3, 1990, assigned to Vutek Inc., discloses a drop-on-demand ink jet printer that utilizes air pressure to produce a desired color density in a printed image. Ink in a reservoir travels through a conduit and forms a meniscus at an end of an inkjet nozzle. An air nozzle, positioned so that a stream of air flows across the meniscus at the end of the ink nozzle, causes the ink to be extracted from the nozzle and atomized into a fine spray which lands on a receiver. The stream of air is applied at a constant pressure through a conduit to a control valve opened and closed by a piezoelectric actuator. When a voltage is applied to the valve, the valve opens to permit air to flow through the air nozzle. When the voltage is removed, the valve closes and no air flows through the air nozzle. While the desired density of the ink on the receiver can be varied on average within a printed pixel region by varying the pulse width of the airstream, the drops so produced arise from many places on the meniscus, are of many sizes, are ejected at many different angles, and land in a variety of places on the receiver, even when only a single pixel is printed, due to the turbulence of the airstream and its role in pulling drops off the meniscus, as can be appreciated by one skilled in the art of air-meniscus interactions. No two single pixels would be printed identically when the precise position of the drops is considered. Additionally, the airstream should be turned on and off repeatedly so that a steady, equilibrium airflow is never attained.

[0008] Other techniques for achieving compensation

include the selection of one nozzle among a plurality of redundant nozzles for printing a particular imaging pixel, the preferred nozzle having favorable ink drop ejection characteristics. However, redundancy selection techniques of this type are complex in nature and require substantial real estate space on the printhead. Such methods also increase cost and/or reduce productivity, and again, at least some drops may not printed in their desired print locations, since a failed nozzle should be observed in order to be replaced by a redundant nozzle. U.S. Patent No. 5,815,178, by Silverbrook, September 29, 1998, describes a means for partially correcting drop placement errors that does not require observing or printing misdirected drops and thus is capable of correcting truly random variations in the direction of drop ejection. According to this method, the use of high electric fields to pull the drops toward a direction of field lines perpendicular to the plane of the nozzle's surfaces, thereby helping guide all drops ejected from all nozzles toward their respective desired print locations. Since all drops are guided toward their respective desired print locations, whether they are misdirected or not, the electric field automatically corrects drop placement errors resulting form all types of drop misdirection, random or constant. However, the electric field of Silverbrook, to effectively accomplish its purpose, is very large and consequently produces undesired electrical arcing.

[0009] Thus, it is desirable to provide a device and method of operation of an inkjet printhead that provides correction for ink drop placement errors, including random misdirection of the angles at which ink drops are ejected, accordingly being advantageous to print quality without penalty of print productivity and cost and which is capable of repeatedly and predictably placing drops in exact locations desired for printing without perturbing the drop ejection process.

[0010] The present invention provides a device and a method of operation of an inkjet printhead, that corrects for drop placement errors, including random misdirection of the angles at which drops are ejected. Such a method is advantageously accomplished without the need to measure the direction of ejection of drops.

[0011] One feature of the present invention is that the trajectories of drops that are initially ejected in a direction other than that of a desired direction are continuously corrected over a substantial portion of their time of flight from the nozzle to the receiver.

[0012] Another advantageous feature of the present invention is that the device and method do not require energy consuming means to redirect misplaced drops.

[0013] It is yet another advantage of the present invention that the device and method may be applied advantageously to a variety of types of drop ejectors, including continuous and drop-on-demand ejectors.

[0014] Still another advantage of the present invention is that the distance from the nozzle to the receiver may be made larger than would otherwise be possible.

[0015] It is a further advantage of the present invention that the cost of the present invention does not substantially increase with the number of printhead nozzles.

[0016] The present invention is directed to overcoming one or more of the problems set forth above by providing an apparatus for controlling errant ink drops in an inkjet printer having a plurality of nozzles for ejecting ink drops along a droplet trajectory and printing the ejected ink drops onto a receiver, including: a). at least one airflow channel arranged to provide a non-uniform airflow pattern located along a portion of the droplet trajectory, wherein the apparatus is in close proximity to the plurality of nozzles and prior to the receiver, such that the non-uniform airflow pattern provides compensation for errors in the printing of the ejected ink drops on the receiver, and b). means for moving air in the airflow channel; and by providing a method of printing ink drops onto a receiver to desired printing locations, comprising the steps of: a) providing an airflow guide channel to guide the printed ink drops, b) ejecting ink drops from a printer nozzle, c) directing a non-uniform airstream through the airflow channel to cause errant ink drops to automatically correct before placement on the receiver regardless of any initial misdirection of the ink drops, and d) printing corrected ink drops onto the receiver.

[0017] The above and other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent when taken in conjunction with the following description and drawings wherein identical reference numerals have been used, where possible, to designate identical features that are common to the figures, and wherein:

Fig. 1a shows a cross-section of one nozzle of a prior art inkjet printhead ejecting drops to be printed in a desired position on a receiver;

Fig. 1b shows a top view of a prior art inkjet printhead (bottom of figure) with a row of nozzles, equally spaced in a straight line, ejecting drops to be printed in desired positions on a receiver, in this case, a straight line of drops equally spaced; here the printed image (top of figure) deviates from a straight line of drops equally spaced due to errors in the direction of drop ejection;

Fig. 1c shows an inkjet printhead in accordance with the present invention with a droplet trajectory guiding apparatus;

Fig. 1d shows a top view (bottom of figure) of the inkjet printhead of Fig. 1c with a row of nozzles ejecting drops to be printed in desired positions (i. e., a straight line of drops equally spaced) on a receiver. The printed image (top of figure) is substantially a straight line of drops, equally spaced, despite errors in the direction of drop ejection;

Fig. 1e shows a top view of the inkjet printhead of Fig. 1c illustrating an embodiment having a droplet trajectory guide with partitions between the airflow channels associated with each of the nozzles. The cross-sectional profile of a portion of the droplet tra-

jectory guide is shown schematically at the bottom of the figure;

Fig. 1f shows a top view of the inkjet printhead (bottom of figure) of Fig. 1c illustrating an alternative preferred embodiment of the droplet trajectory guides having no partitions between the nozzles;

Fig. 2a shows a tapered airflow droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2b shows a tapered airflow droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 3a shows a shelf configuration of the droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus in cross-section;

Fig. 3b shows airflow in the device of Fig. 3a. Three different drop trajectories are illustrated.

Fig. 4a shows a staggered straight wall droplet trajectory guiding apparatuses in cross-section in accordance with the present invention for correcting trajectory errors of drops ejected from a particular nozzle regardless of the direction of drop ejection;

Fig. 4b shows a straight wall airflow for the staggered configuration Fig. 4a, three different drop trajectories are illustrated;

Fig. 5 shows a rotating airflow droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus in cross-section in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 6 shows a rotating airflow droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus with an airflow shield in accordance with the present invention for correcting trajectory errors of drops ejected from a particular nozzle regardless of the direction of drop ejection. Three different drop trajectories are illustrated;

Fig. 7a shows a cross-section of the inkjet printhead of Fig. 1c;

Fig. 7b, shows drops ejected under the same conditions as Fig. 7a, but in the presence of the airflow;

Fig. 8a shows a drop trajectory guiding apparatus in cross-section with airflow channels disposed asymmetrically with respect to the nozzles;

Fig. 8b shows a top view of the top surface of a printhead having three nozzles (upper portion of the figure) and a top view of a drop trajectory guiding apparatus (lower portion of the figure) with three exit orifices and three airflow channels. In operation, the drop trajectory guiding apparatus (corners A' to D' resides directly over the printhead top surface (corners A to D); and

Fig. 8c shows the pattern of printed drops at the receiver resulting from the pattern of nozzles shown in Fig. 8b.

[0018] To facilitate understanding, identical reference numerals have been used, where possible, to designate identical elements that are common to the figures.

[0019] The objectives of the present invention are accomplished in a printhead having a closely juxtaposed droplet trajectory guide over the ejection nozzles; the droplet trajectory guide provide a non-uniform flow of air configured to alter the angle of drops ejected from a given nozzle so that all such drops are displaced toward a desired printing location on the receiver, regardless of the angle, size, and velocity of the ejected drop.

[0020] The closely juxtaposed, droplet trajectory guide preferably comprises an array of airflow channels through which air is forced to flow in patterns conducive to altering the trajectory of all ejected drops; the resulting trajectory alteration causes drops to land, principally in desired positions regardless of the ejected angles of the drops and without the need to measure drop for possible misdirection.

[0021] The airflow channels are preferably defined by solid surfaces through which air is forced by means of applying pressure to selected portions of the airflow channels. Alternatively, the airflow channels include moving solid surfaces to establish airflow patterns with high airflow velocities near the solid surfaces.

[0022] One strategy effective in controlling random drop misdirection is disclosed in co-pending European Patent Application Numbers 01203890.7 and 01203891.5, both filed October 15, 2001, by Hawkins et al., which describe means of changing the direction of ejected drops form time to time in response to observations of misdirected drops.

[0023] Co-pending European Patent Application Numbers 01204904.5 filed December 14, 2001 (Jeanmaire, et al.), 01204903.7 filed December 14, 2001 (Jeanmaire, et al.), and 01204923.5 filed December 17, 2001 (Sharma, et al,) disclose the use of a stream of air directed so as to separate drops of different sizes and thereby to distinguish between drops that are to be printed and drops that are to be intercepted by a gutter or catcher. Although the airstream is effective in spatially separating printing and non-printing drops, the printing drops may be misdirected and subsequently printed in non-desired locations if their size is not precisely controlled. In the apparatus disclosed in co-pending European Patent Application No. 01204923.5 (Sharma, et al.), a drop that is misdirected during ejection results in an exaggerated amount of misplacement of the printed drop on the receiver, compared to the misplacement that would have been caused by a similar misdirection in the absence of the disclosed airstream.

[0024] In co-pending European Patent Application No. 02075820.7, filed March 01, 2002 (Hawkins, et al.), a method is disclosed for correcting drop misdirection in a printer separating large and small drops with a uniform airstream using thermal steering. However, in accordance with this method, at least some drops are printed in locations other than their desired print locations, since drop misplacement must again be observed in order to be corrected.

[0025] Figure 1a shows a portion of a prior art inkjet printer 5 having a nozzle 10 disposed on a printhead top surface 15 which ejects drops for printing on a receiver 25. The drop trajectory 20 is shown as an ideal trajec-

tory, that is a trajectory which, at least close to the nozzle 10, is perpendicular to the printhead top surface 15. As is well known in the art, the actual trajectory of drops ejected from nozzles may vary, depending on the nozzle geometry, nozzle cleanliness, degrees of air imbibition within the nozzle, ambient air currents, vibrations of the printhead, etc. Variations in drop trajectories from the ideal trajectory most frequently arise from variations in the initial direction of drop ejection at the printhead top surface. The trajectories may consistently vary from nozzle to nozzle, or may vary, for a given nozzle, over time. Thus, variations may be systematic or random. Random variations occur on a time scale comparable to or more rapid than that of the time between the ejection of subsequent drops.

[0026] Variations in the actual drop trajectories from the ideal drop trajectory can cause the position of printed drops on the receiver to deviate from desired locations to displaced locations. Drops printed at displaced locations are shown in Fig. 1b, which is a top view of Fig. 1a. Had the drops in Fig. 1b all traveled along ideal trajectories, the printed drops would have formed a pattern of regular spacing in a straight line, assuming the printhead had a planar printhead top surface and nozzles regularly spaced in a straight line. Printing ink drops in displaced locations is well known to produce undesirable printing artifacts.

[0027] Figure 1c shows a printhead top surface 15 with a nozzle 10 that ejects drops to be printed on a receiver 25 and having a droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus 30 disposed between the receiver 25 and the printhead top surface 15, the cross-section of which droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus 30 comprises an exit orifice 32 and a taper region 34 surrounded by walls 33, specifically a bottom wall 33a, an inner wall 33 b, an outer wall 33 c, and a top wall 33d. This structure acts to guide air, provided by an air source (not shown) such as air provided by a fan or by tubing connected to compressed air, from a location near the bottom of the droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus 30 out through the airflow exit orifice 32. The air pressure is applied between the print head and the bottom wall 33a. Because of the taper region 34, the streamlines of flowing air 35 are non-uniform, that is they vary in their magnitude and spatial direction in at least a portion of the region through which the droplets move and are directed out through the exit orifice 32, thereby influencing the drop trajectories, thus causing drops to move toward the exit orifice's center, as is well known from studies of the motion of particles in flowing fluids. The droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus 30 can be constructed of metal or plastic, and may be separate from the inkjet print head (not shown) or may be an integrated part of the inkjet print head.

[0028] In particular, in cases such as that illustrated in prior art Figs. 1a and 1b in which there are either systematic or random variations in the angles of drop ejection, either for a given nozzle 10 or from nozzle-to-nozzle, the action of the flowing air 35 through the droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus 30 causes drops to print, substantially, in desired locations. Drops which would have traveled along trajectories other than the ideal trajectory (i.e., errant drop trajectories) due, for example, to random misdirection during ejection, are now subject to forces from the flowing air 35 in the droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus 30. The flowing air 35 in the droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus 30 causes those errant trajectories to correct, such that the pattern of printed dots more closely resembles the pattern of the nozzles 10 on the printhead top surface 15. According to the present invention, errant drop trajectories are corrected so that the location of the printed drops is substantially independent of the direction of initial drop ejection. Systematic or random variations in drop placement are thus substantially eliminated. In Fig. 1d, the desired locations of the printed drops form a pattern closely resembling the pattern of the nozzles 10 on the printhead top surface 15, although this need not always be the case as will be described later.

[0029] Figures 1e and 1f show top views of two embodiments of the droplet trajectory guiding apparatus 30. In Fig. 1e, the droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus 30 is composed of a plurality of airflow channels 36, sometimes referred to as air guides or airflow guides, that are in a one-to-one correspondence with each nozzle 10 and has nozzle walls 33 between the nozzles, where as in Fig. 1f, the droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus 30 is uniform along the line of nozzles 10. In Fig. 1f there are no walls shown between the nozzles 10 so that the droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus 30 has a single airflow channel 35. Other arrangements are also consistent with the intent of the present invention, for example, the droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus 30 may differ from nozzle to nozzle, in which case the pattern of printed drops will differ from the pattern of the nozzles on the printhead top surface 15. (See also, Fig. 8a and relevant discussion.)

[0030] In Fig. 2a, results from an accurate model of the effect of airflow on drops having different ejection angles (and hence different drop trajectories) are shown quantitatively, for the taper geometry of a first preferred embodiment of a droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus 30. Specifically, Fig. 2a shows a tapered airflow droplet trajectory guiding apparatus 30 in cross-section in accordance with the present invention for correcting trajectory errors of drops ejected from a particular nozzle regardless of the direction of drop ejection. Three different drop trajectories of paths are shown in Fig. 2a, corresponding to different errors in the initial angle of drop ejection, shown in this case as lying in the plane of Fig. 2a. The leftmost path corresponds to no trajectory error (ideal drop trajectory); the rightmost path (errant drop trajectory) to a trajectory error of 2.5 degrees in the initial angle of drop ejection for a case with no airflow in the airflow channel, and the central path to a trajectory error of 2.5 degrees with an airflow in the airflow channel (corrected drop trajectory). As shown in Fig. 2a, an errant

drop trajectory 22 is caused by air flowing through the guide to more nearly approximate the trajectory of an ideal drop. The errant drop trajectory 22 is thus caused to become a corrected drop trajectory 24. The forces responsible from the correction of the errant drop trajectory 22 are shown in Fig. 2a to be due to a gradient in the horizontal (x component) direction of airflow 35 from a high velocity region to a low velocity region, the low velocity region lying symmetrically disposed to the exit orifice 32, as can be appreciated by one skilled in the art of modeling of fluid flows. The more errant drop trajectories 22, i.e. those caused by large initial variations of the ejection angle of drops, follow initial trajectories that take them into regions of high values of horizontal airflow. The horizontal airflow, not shown in Fig. 2a, pushes the drops back toward an ideal trajectory 20. Such a corrective push preferably occurs in the first half of the drop trajectory so that the effect of this push continues along as large as possible portion of the drop's subsequent trajectory.

[0031] Similarly, in Fig. 2b, the correction of a first, second, and third errant drop trajectory 22a, 22b, 22c, respectively, by the droplet trajectory guiding apparatus 30 of the present invention is shown. Specifically, Fig. 2b shows a tapered airflow droplet guiding apparatus 30 in cross-section in accordance with the present invention for correcting trajectory errors of drops ejected from a particular nozzle regardless of the direction of drop ejection. Four different drop trajectories or paths are shown. The leftmost path corresponds to no trajectory error; the adjacent path to a first trajectory error with no offset; the rightmost path to a third trajectory error having a 12 micron offset; and the adjacent path to the rightmost path having a 6 micron offset. The errant trajectories 22a, 22b, and 22c arise from angular drop ejection variations that cause maximum deviations of the drop trajectories by 3, 5, and 12 microns, respectively. As is well known in the art, a deviation of as low as 6 microns can result in reduced image quality of printed images. The more errant the drop the longer the duration of exposure of the drops to higher horizontal velocity regions, where the drops are pushed back toward an ideal trajectory 20. The corrective push preferably occurs during the first portions of the drop's trajectory so that the effect of this push continues along as large as possible a portion of the drop's subsequent trajectory.

[0032] Fig. 3a shows an alternative embodiment of the droplet trajectory guiding apparatus 30, the apparatus 30 having a shelf region 31 in proximity to the exit orifice 32. In the discussion of Fig. 2a, the leftmost path of the three drop trajectories shown corresponds to no trajectory error; the rightmost path to a trajectory error of 2.5 degrees with no airflow, and the central path to a trajectory error of 2.5 degrees with an airflow. Figure 3b shows quantitative corrections of the trajectory of an errant drop trajectory 22 having an angle of ejection of 2.5 degrees from the angle of an ideal drop trajectory 20. Again, the forces responsible from the correction of the errant drop trajectory 22 are shown in Fig. 2a to be due to a gradient in the horizontal (x component) direction of airflow 35 from a high velocity region to a low velocity region, the low velocity region lying symmetrically disposed to the exit orifice 32, as can be appreciated by one skilled in the art of modeling of fluid flows.

[0033] Figure 4a shows another embodiment of the droplet trajectory guiding apparatus 30 of the current invention, the embodiment having multiple offset airflow channels 36 in proximity to the exit orifice 32. As in the discussion of Fig. 2a, Fig. 4b shows quantitative corrections of the trajectory of an errant drop having an angle of ejection of 2.5 degrees from the ideal angle. The leftmost path corresponds to no trajectory error; the rightmost path to a trajectory error of 2.5 degrees with no airflow, and the central path to a trajectory error of 2.5 degrees with an airflow. It is clear from Fig. 4b, that the drop initially misdirected by an angle of 2.5 degrees and printed on the receiver 25 corresponding to the corrected trajectory 24 would be substantially closer to a printed drop having no initial angular misdirection. The airflow channels 36 of Fig. 4a may be equally pressurized to provide airflow 35 in the horizontal directions or each may be pressurized optimally to a different pressure value. Generally, the forces responsible from the correction of the errant drop trajectory arise from airflow 35 perpendicular to the errant trajectory 22. Drops following an ideal trajectory 20, experience no such force or experience a reduced force, as can be appreciated by one skilled in the art of modeling of fluid flows.

[0034] Figure 5 shows yet another embodiment of the droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus 30 of the present invention, the embodiment providing a rotating cylinder 40 whose surface lies adjacent to the trajectories of the drops. Specifically, Fig. 5 shows a rotating airflow droplet trajectory guiding apparatus 30 in cross-section in accordance with the present invention for correcting trajectory errors of drops ejected from a particular nozzle regardless of the direction of drop ejection. Four different drop trajectories or paths are shown. The leftmost path corresponds to no trajectory error; the rightmost path to a trajectory error of 2.5 degrees with no airflow, and the two central paths to a trajectory error of 2.5 degrees with the airflow on, and no trajectory error with the airflow on. The non-uniform airflow 35 induced around the cylinder due to its rotation alters the trajectories of the passing drops in a way such that drops having errant trajectories 22, which would otherwise impinge on the receiver 25 in misplaced locations, are caused to be directed more nearly along ideal trajectories 20 and to impinge more nearly onto the receiver 25 in desired locations. The trajectories labeled 42a, 42b, 42c, and 42d in Fig. 5 illustrate schematically how the airflow around the cylinder causes the correction of errant trajectories. Four trajectories 42a-42d are shown in Fig. 5, including trajectories 42a and 42b of drops ejected with no rotation of the cylinder. Trajectory 42a corresponds to an ideal trajectory 20 while trajectory 42b is errant due to

a 2.5 degree misdirection to the right in Fig. 5. The separation of the trajectories at along the receiver 25 at the top of Fig. 5 indicates the drop displacement on the receiver for the errant trajectory 22. The trajectories 42c and 42d correspond to drops ejected when the cylinder is rotating with a surface velocity of 1m/s. Trajectory 42c corresponds to an ideal trajectory while trajectory 4 is errant due to a 2.5 degree misdirection to the right in Fig. 5, similar to the case of trajectories 42a and 42b. The separation of the trajectories 42c and 42d along the top of Fig. 5 is smaller than the separation of trajectories 42a and 42b, showing that the non-uniform airflow caused by the moving surface of the cylinder has resulted in a correction of drop trajectories.

[0035] Fig. 6 shows yet another embodiment of the droplet trajectory guiding apparatus 30 of the present invention, the embodiment providing a rotating cylinder 40 having an airflow shield 45. Again, the surface of the cylinder lies adjacent to the trajectories of the drops. The airflow shield 45 modifies the airflow 35 induced by the moving surface of the cylinder 40, specifically reducing the rotational airflow along the portion of the trajectories nearest the receiver 25 in comparison with Fig. 5. Airflow in this region is not effective in correcting errant trajectories 22, since the horizontal component of velocity along this portion of the trajectory is opposite in sign to that in the portion of the trajectory farthest from the receiver 25. As in the case discussed in Fig. 5, the non-uniform airflow 35 induced around the cylinder 40 due to its rotation alters the trajectories of the passing drops in a way such that drops having errant trajectories 22 that cause them to impinge on the receiver 25 in misplaced locations are directed more nearly along ideal trajectories 20 and to impinge more nearly onto the receiver 25 in desired locations. Trajectory 42a corresponds to a trajectory in the absence of cylinder rotation. The trajectories 42b and 42c correspond to drops ejected when the cylinder 40 is rotating with a surface velocity of 1m/s. Trajectory 42b corresponds to an ideal trajectory while trajectory 42c is errant due to a 2.5 degree misdirection to the right in Fig. 5, similar to the case of trajectories 42a and 42b. There is very little separation of the trajectories 42b and 42c along the top of Fig. 5, showing that the non-uniform airflow caused by the moving surface of the cylinder as modified by the stationary surface of the airflow shield has resulted in a correction of drop trajectories.

[0036] In accordance with the present invention, air flowing through the droplet trajectory guide(s) has not only a velocity component in the direction perpendicular to the drop trajectories but also along the drop trajectories. This feature is usefully employed to increase the drop velocity in the direction it travels compared to the velocity it would otherwise have attained. In particular, drops may be prevented from slowing down excessively, due to drag of the air, so that the receiver may be located further from the printhead. In the extreme case, drops moving too slowly to reach the receiver in the absence of airflow in a droplet trajectory guide can be made to move to the receiver and to be printed in a desired location, regardless of the speed or direction of their initial trajectory. For example in Fig. 7a, which shows drops ejected from a nozzle along with the velocity vector representing the speed of the associated drop, drops in the absence of airflow in the air channel are shown to be ejected too slowly to reach the receiver. In this case, where there is no airflow, the velocity of the ejected drops is insufficient to propel them to the receiver. Fig. 7b shows the inkjet printhead of Fig. 1c in which airflow in the air channel has been restored. In this case, the velocity of the ejected drops is insufficient to propel them to the receiver. The drops reach the receiver and each drop is individually guided to a single desired print location regardless of possible errors in the direction of drop ejection. In Fig. 7a, the speed of the drops diminishes at the drop stopping point, as is well know in the art for ejected drops. The drop trajectory-guiding apparatus 30 plays no role in the drop path in this case. However, in Fig. 7b, drops ejected under the same conditions but in the presence of the airflow reach the receiver as well as benefit from the trajectory correction as previously described. The drops that reach are individually guided toward a desired trajectory and a desired print location, regardless of possible direction errors in the drop ejection.

[0037] The pattern of printed drops in accordance with the present invention need not be identical to the pattern of the printhead nozzles. Fig. 8a shows a drop trajectory-guiding apparatus 30 in cross-section with airflow channels 36 disposed asymmetrically with respect to the nozzles, i.e. having orifices which are not necessarily directly above each nozzle nor positioned with respect to their associated nozzles each in an identical way. As shown in Fig. 8a, the resulting drop trajectory is no longer straight, even for drops initially directed perpendicularly to the printhead top surface. Figure 8b shows a top view of the top surface of a printhead having three nozzles (upper portion of the figure) and a top view of a drop trajectory guiding apparatus (lower portion of the figure) with three exit orifices and three airflow channels asymmetrically disposed in relation to the nozzles., In particular, the exit orifices do not lie in the trajectory which drops would follow in the absence of airflow in the airflow channels. In operation, the drop trajectory guiding apparatus (corners A' to D') resides directly over the printhead top surface (corners A to D), and airflow in the channels guides the drops out the exit orifices. This embodiment is particularly appropriate for small drops ejected at low velocities, whose trajectories are readily controlled by the airflow. The guided drops then land on a receiver and form a pattern of printed drops. As shown in Fig. 8c, the pattern of drops is substantially and controllably different from the pattern of nozzles 10 (Fig. 8b). In this case the printed pattern (shown in Fig. 8c) is no longer a line of equally spaced printed drops, although the nozzles 10 form a line and are equally spaced. This

same pattern of printed drops can be seen at the receiver 25 as shown in Fig. 8c. As can be appreciated by one skilled in the art of printhead design, the patterns could be such that the printhead nozzles 10 were not spaced equally in a line, where as the printed drops, having been guided by the drop trajectory-guiding apparatus 30, could be equally spaced in a line, as discussed earlier with respect to Figs. 1e and 1f.

Claims

1. Apparatus for controlling errant ink drops in an inkjet printer having a plurality of nozzles for ejecting ink drops along a droplet trajectory and printing the ejected ink drops onto a receiver, comprising:

    a. at least one airflow channel arranged to provide a non-uniform airflow pattern located along a portion of the droplet trajectory, wherein the apparatus is in close proximity to the plurality of nozzles and prior to the receiver, such that the non-uniform airflow pattern provides compensation for errors in the printing of the ejected ink drops on the receiver; and
    b. means for moving air in the airflow channel.

2. The apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein the airflow channel substantially occupies space between the plurality of nozzles and the receiver.

3. The apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein the means for moving air is pressurized air.

4. The apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein the means for moving air is a rotating cylinder.

5. Apparatus for controlling errant ink drops in an inkjet printer having a plurality of nozzles for ejecting ink drops along a droplet trajectory and printing the ejected ink drops onto a receiver, comprising:

    a. a plurality of airflow channels in a one-to-one correspondence with the plurality of nozzles and arranged to provide a non-uniform airflow pattern, located along a portion of the droplet trajectory, wherein the apparatus is in close proximity to the plurality of nozzles and prior to the receiver, such that the non-uniform airflow pattern provides compensation for errors in the printing of the ejected ink drops on the receiver; and
    b. means for moving air in the airflow channel.

6. The apparatus as claimed in claim 5 wherein the airflow channels are solid surfaces and pressure is applied to the air guides.

7. The apparatus as claimed in claim 5 wherein the airflow channels include moving surfaces that enable airflow patterns with high airflow velocities.

8. An integrated inkjet print head having a print head top surface that includes at least one nozzle for ejecting ink drops onto a receiver, comprising:

    a) a droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus having at least one airflow channel and disposed between the receiver and the print head top surface which is a permanent part of the integrated inkjet print head;
    b) an air source that causes air flow in and out of the droplet trajectory-guiding apparatus.

9. The inkjet print head claimed in claim 8, wherein the droplet trajectory guiding apparatus includes:

    a1) an exit orifice; and
    a2) a taper region, surrounded by walls, for directing the air flow out through the exit orifice.

10. The apparatus claimed in claim 1 wherein each of the at least one airflow channels are identical at each nozzle.

11. The apparatus claimed in claim 1 wherein printed ink drops are guided to locations on the receiver in a pattern which is geometrically similar to a nozzle pattern for the inkjet printer.

12. The apparatus claimed in claim 1 wherein the printed ink drops are guided to locations on the receiver in a pattern which is geometrically distinct from a nozzle pattern for the inkjet printer.

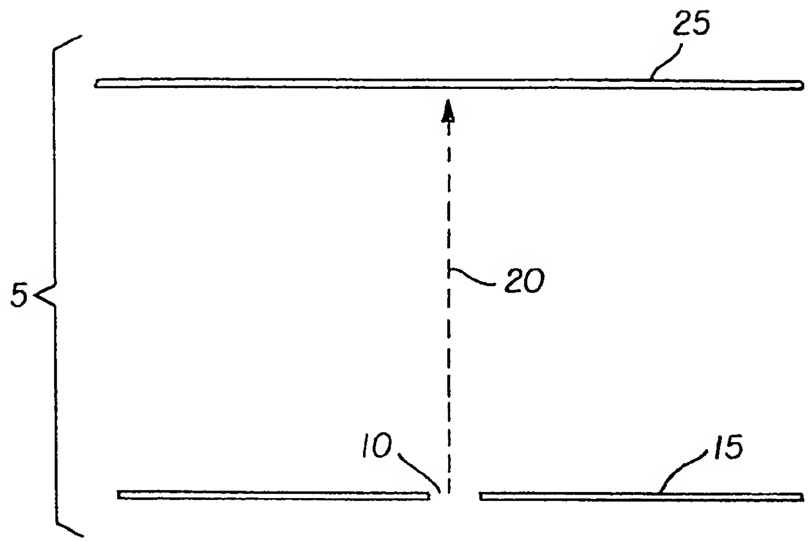


FIG. 1a
(Prior Art)

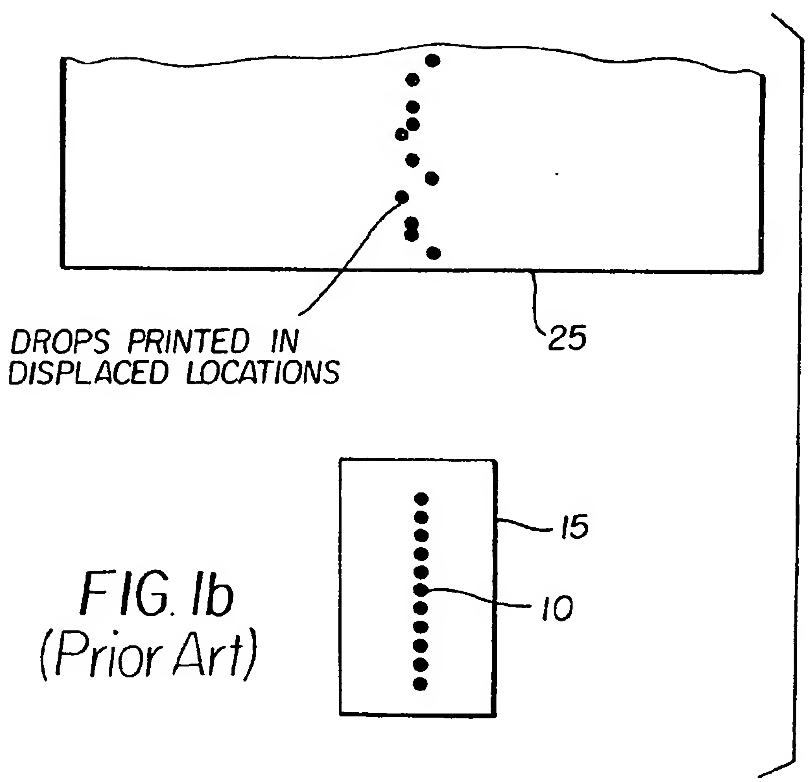
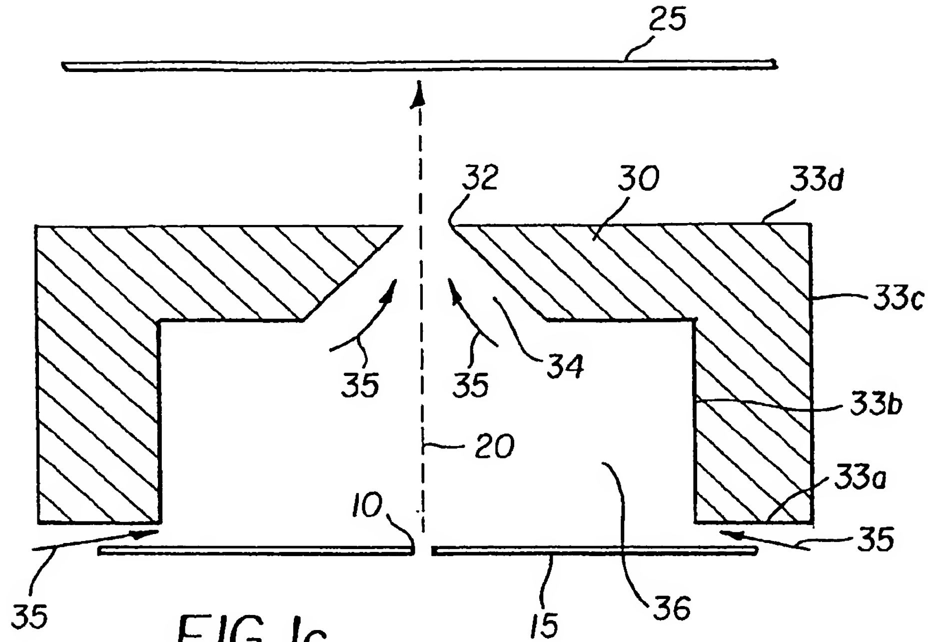


FIG. 1b
(Prior Art)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33d
33c
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33b
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33a
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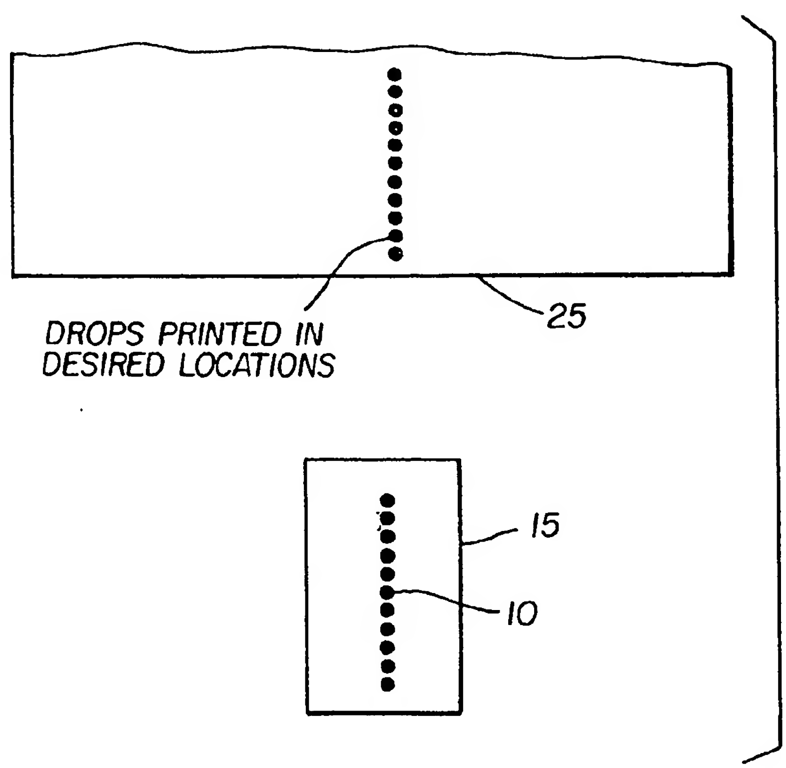
FIG. 1c


DROPS PRINTED IN DESIRED LOCATIONS
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15
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FIG. 1d

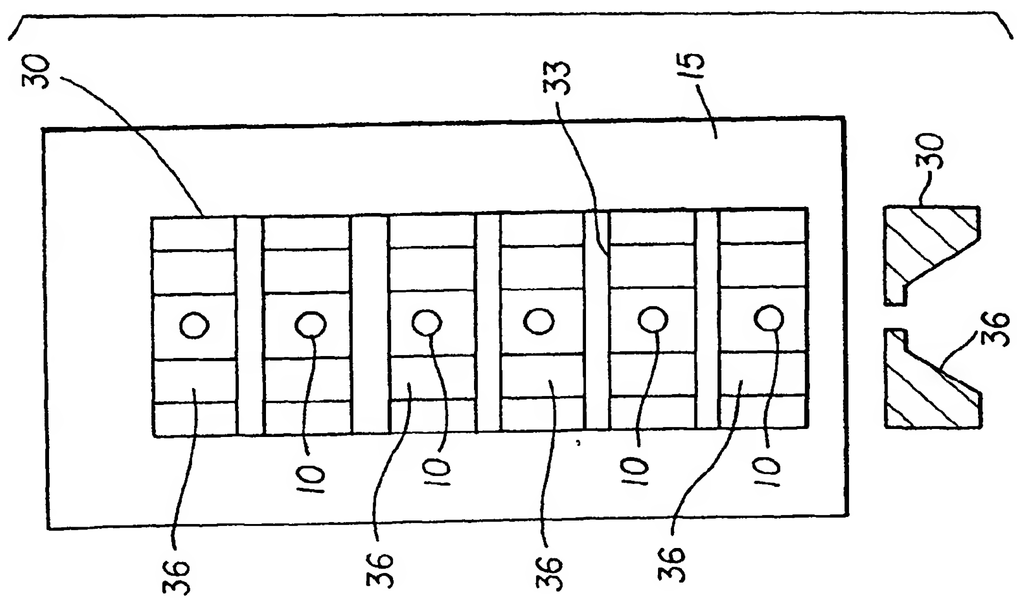

FIG. 1e

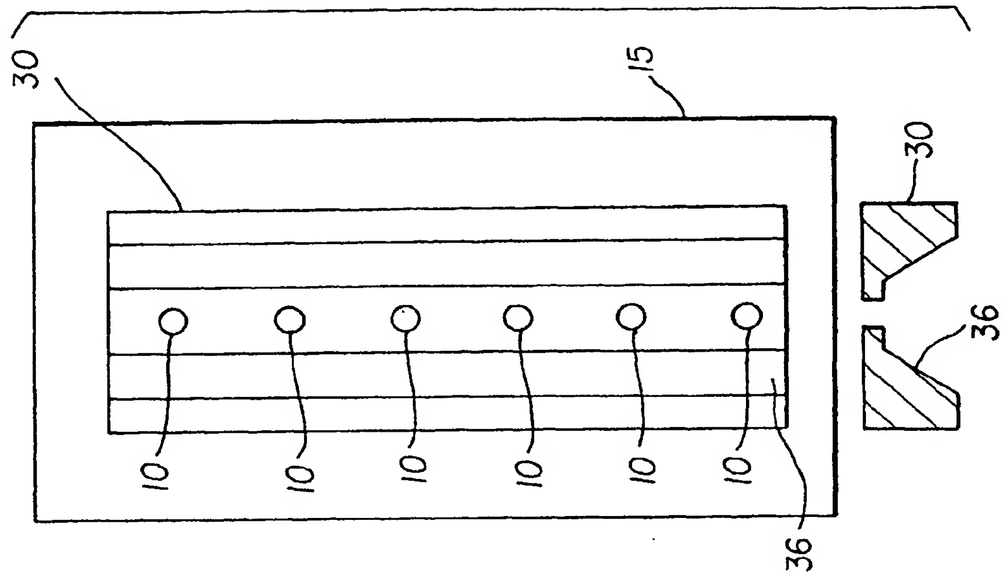

FIG. 1f

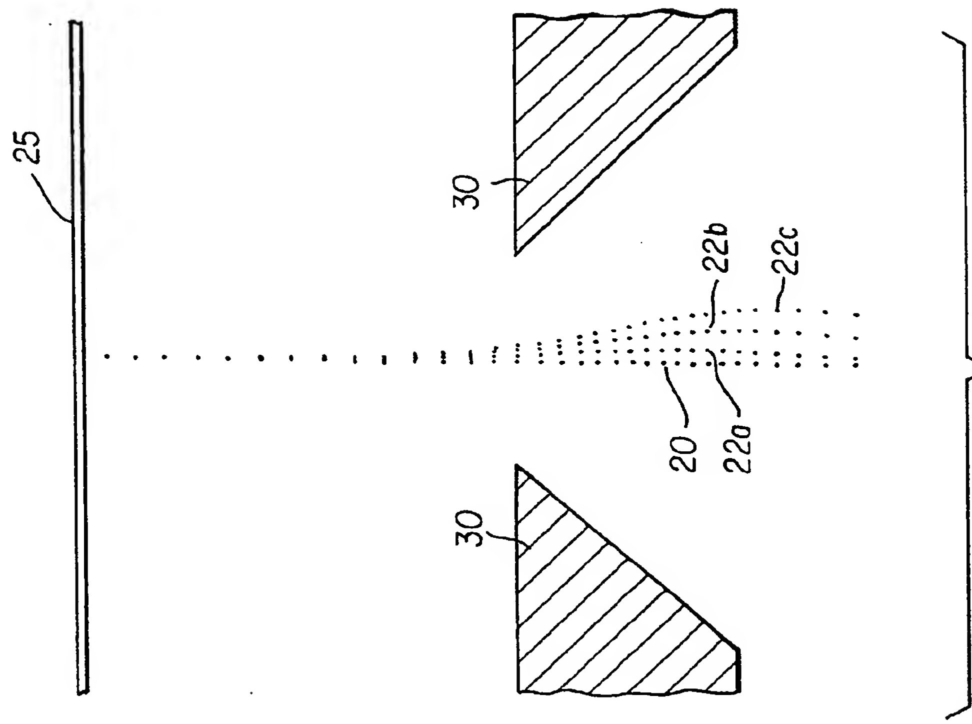

FIG. 2b

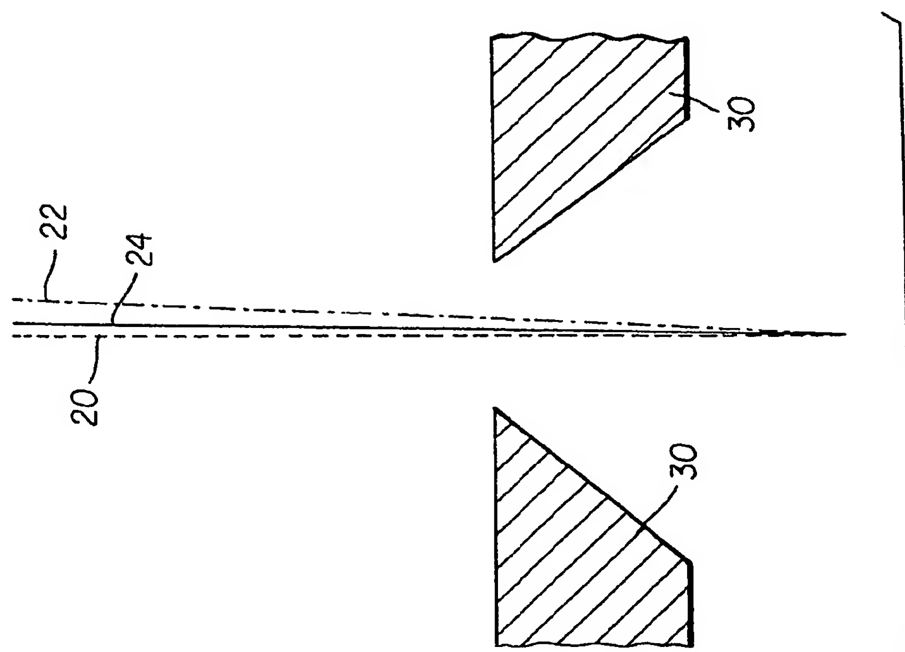

FIG. 2a

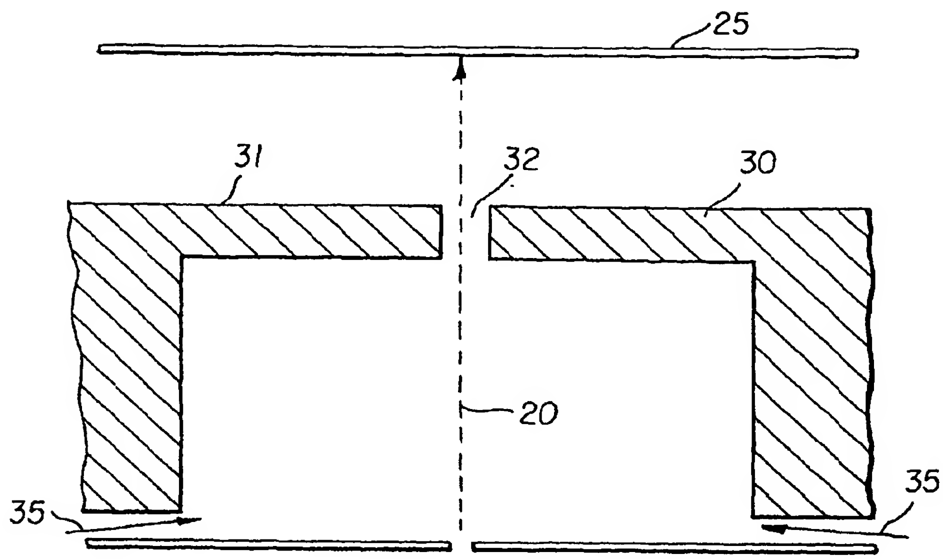

FIG. 3a

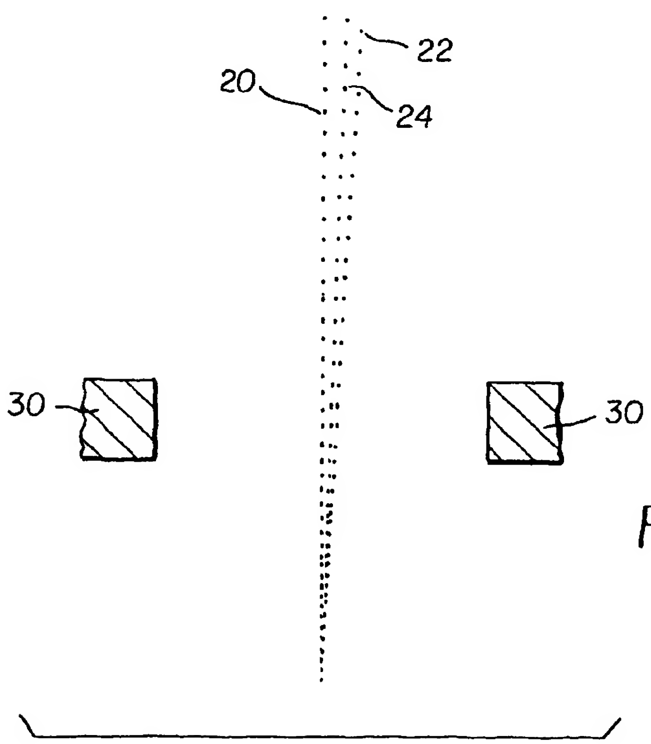

FIG. 3b

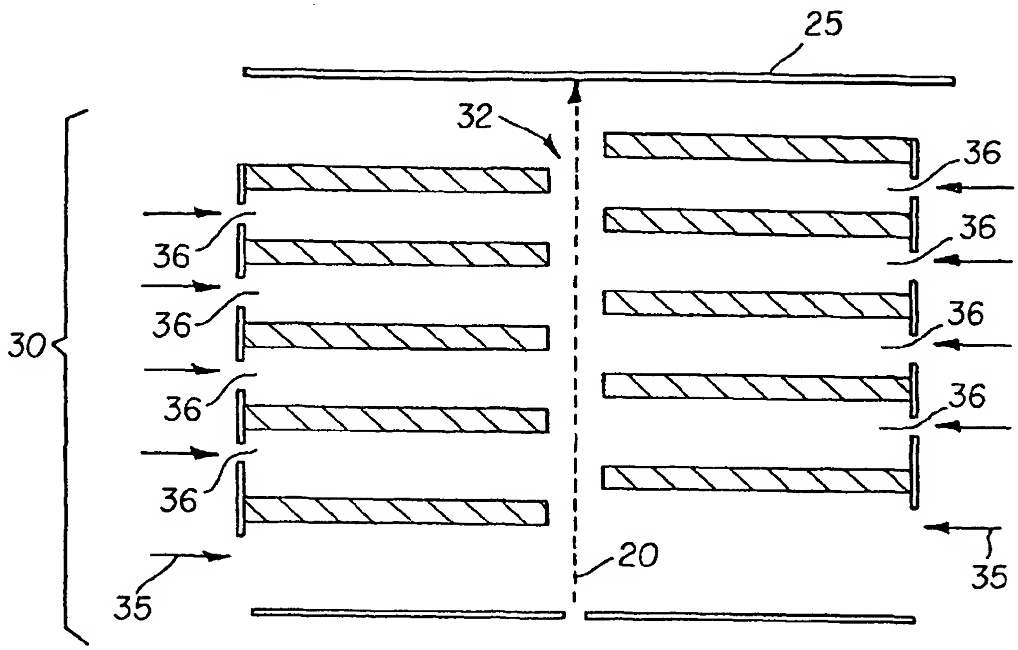
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FIG. 4a

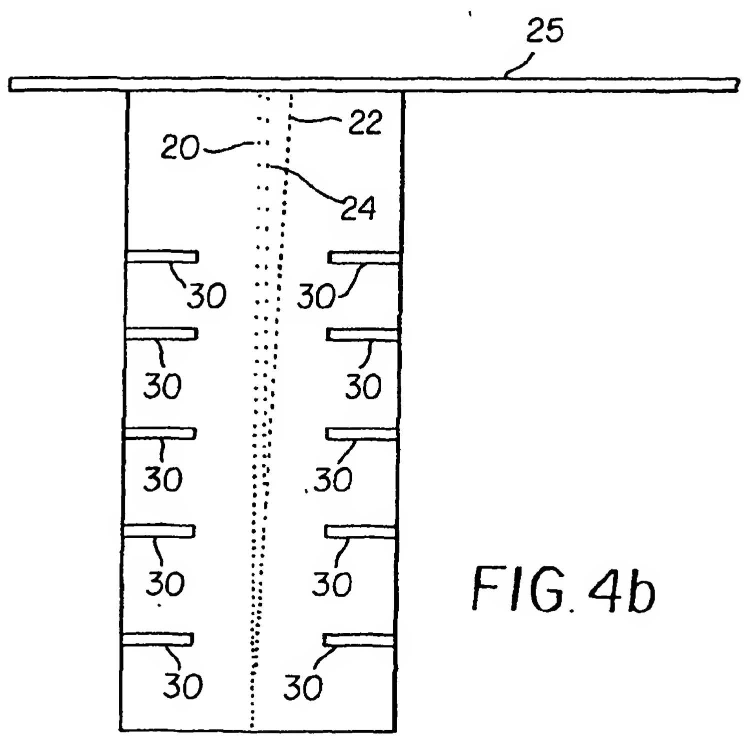
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FIG. 4b

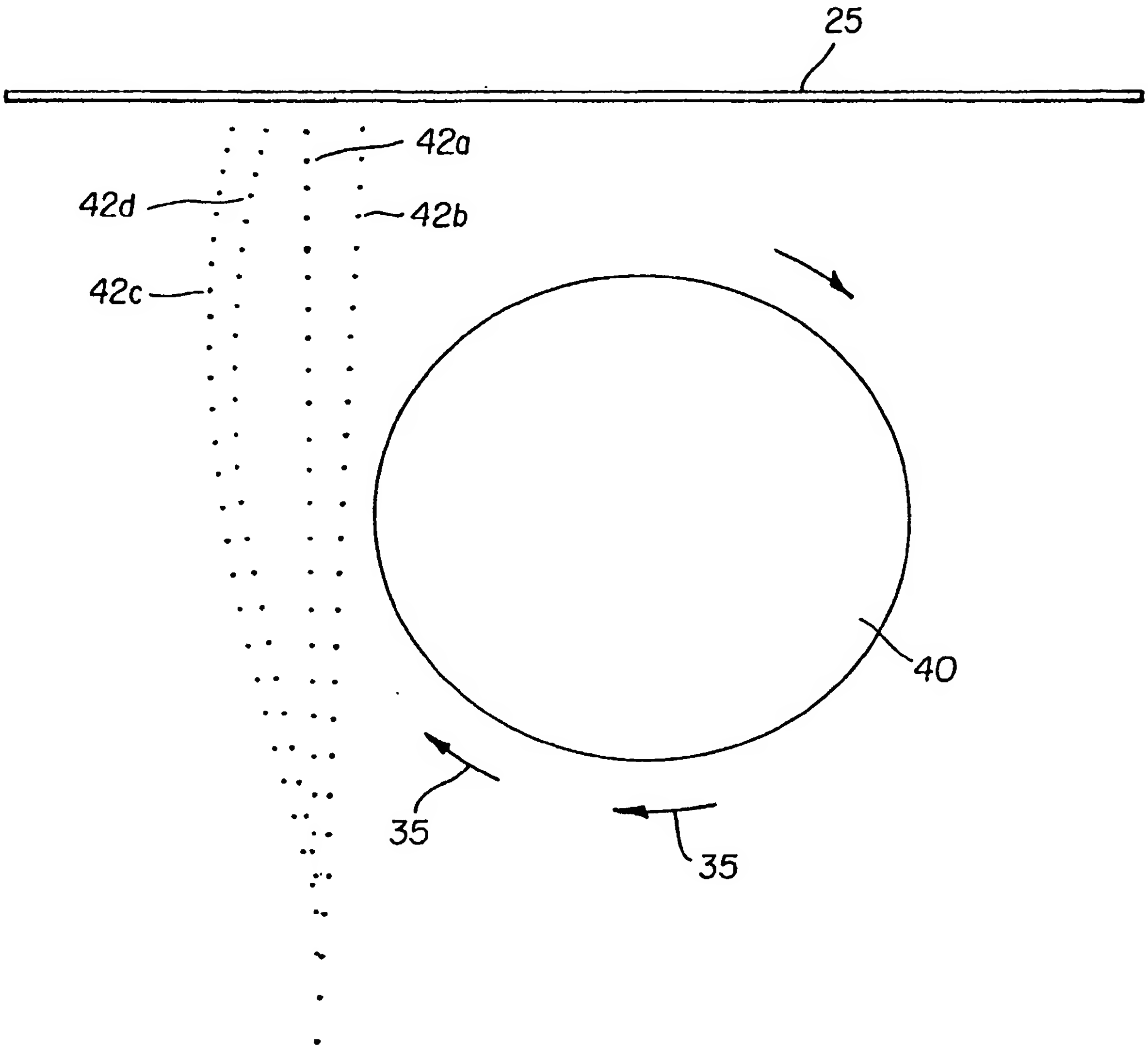

FIG. 5

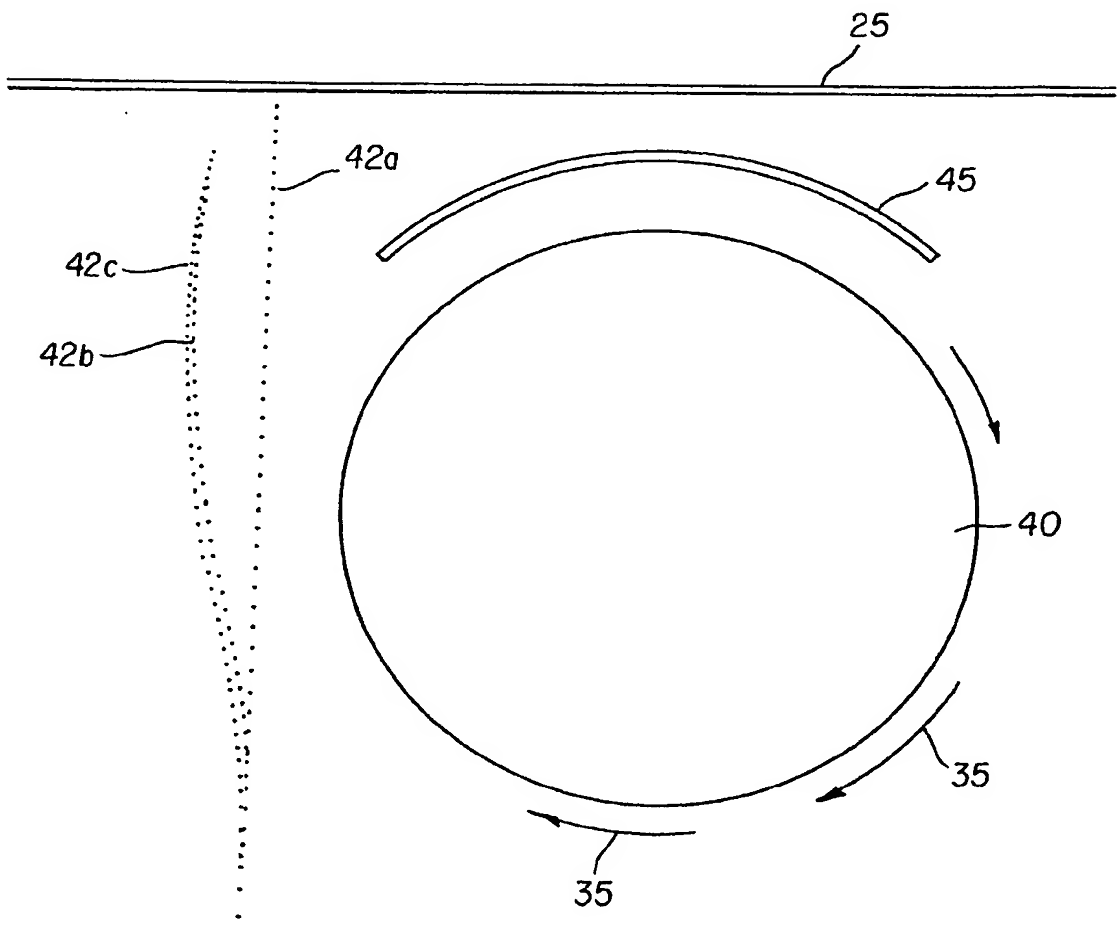

FIG. 6

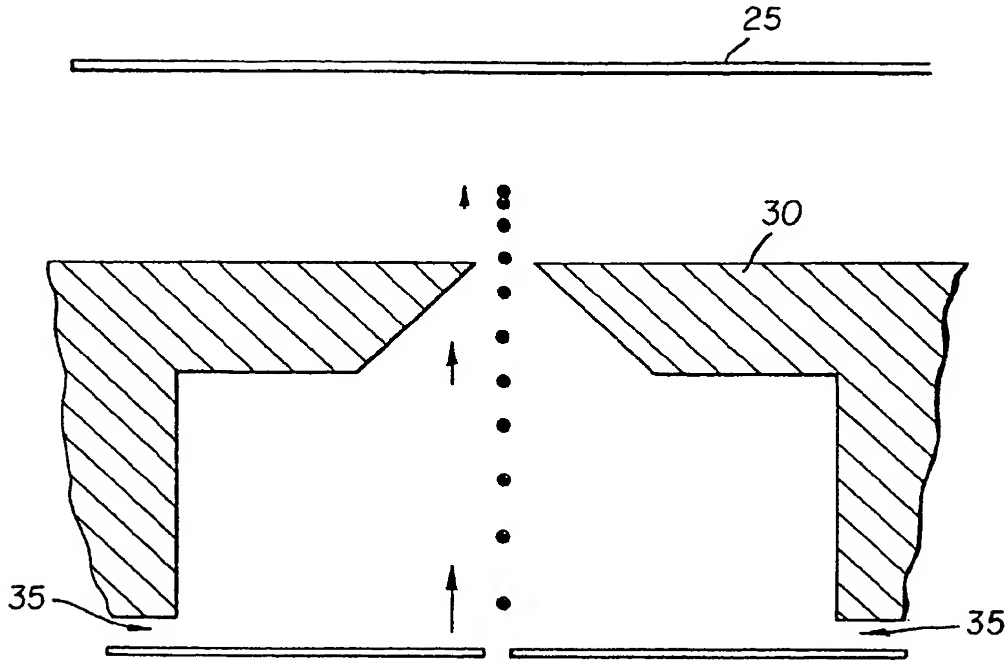

FIG. 7a

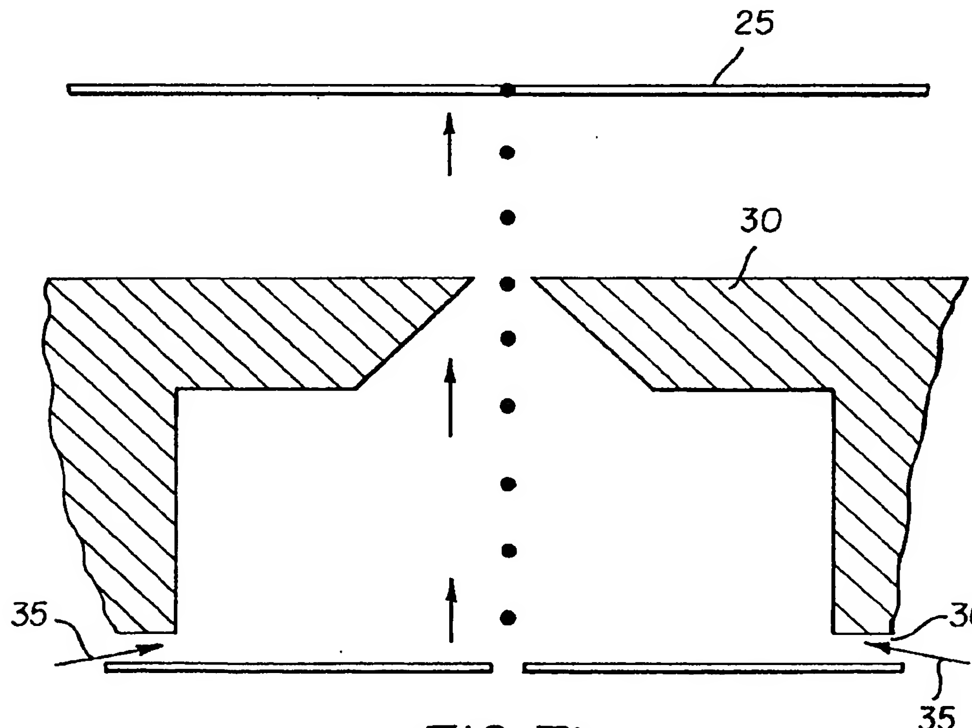

FIG. 7b

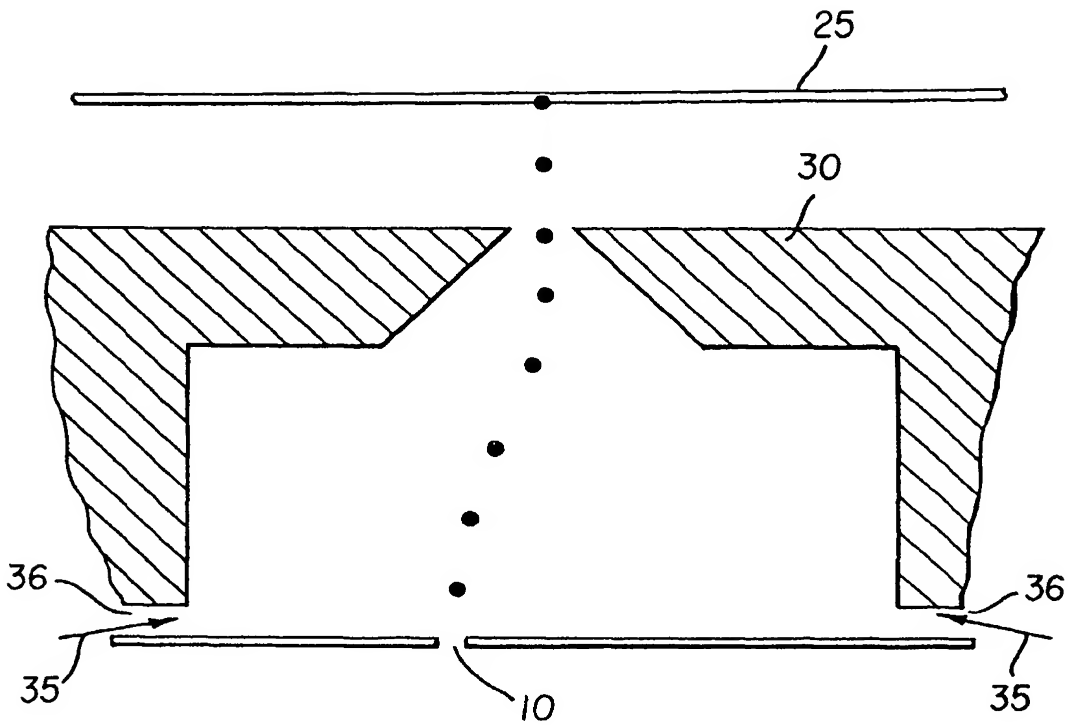

FIG. 8a

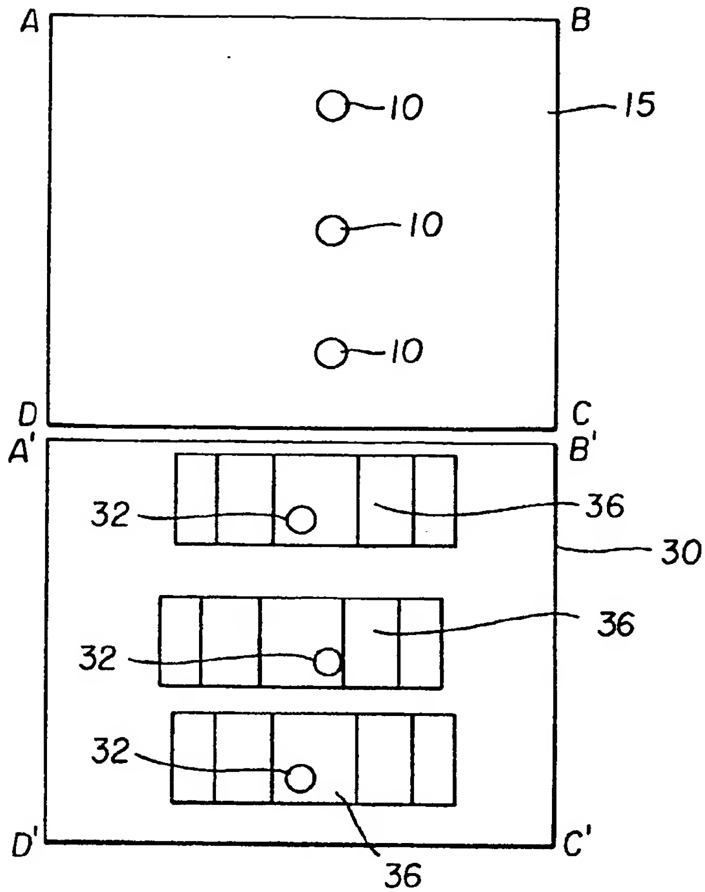

FIG. 8b

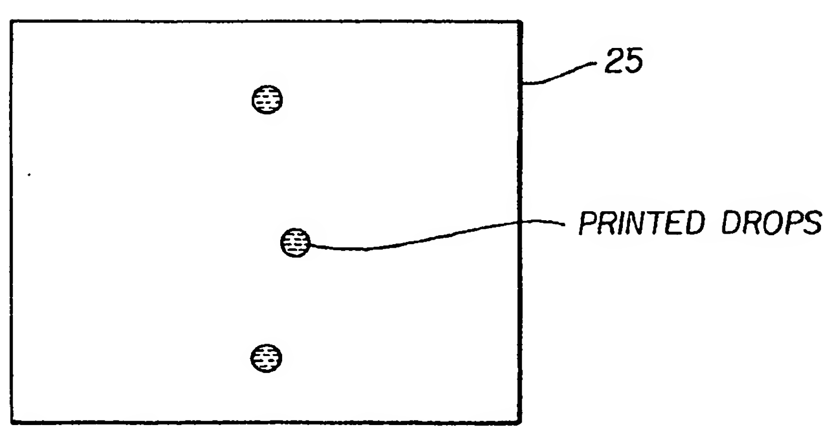

FIG. 8c

European Patent Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 02 08 0077

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A	US 4 106 032 A (MIURA MASAYOSHI ET AL) 8 August 1978 (1978-08-08) * figure 10 * * column 3, line 46 - line 63 * * column 4, line 57 - line 64 * ---	1-3,5-8, 11	
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A	US 4 375 062 A (STURM GARY V) 22 February 1983 (1983-02-22) * column 1, line 10 - line 44 * * figure 1 * ---	1,5,8	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7) B41J
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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE	17 March 2003	Bardet, M

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17-03-2003

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